

in blood banking. Once we were weighed down with 53 non-standardized blood centers running 28 computer systems in a patchwork quilt of regions, each with its own operating procedures and business practices. Today we have one set of operational procedures, one set of business practices, and one state of the art computer system—which gives us the best national donor deferral system and the largest blood information data base in the world for transfusion medicine research.

We determined that today's demands were best met in high-volume, state-of-the-art, centralized labs, so we replaced our 53 testing facilities with 8 state-of-the-art, high-tech laboratories that today are the leading centers of their kind in the world. This enables us to quickly incorporate medical technology as it evolves.

Perhaps most importantly, today we no longer fear finding our own faults. We actively seek them out, report them and then fix them, ourselves. We hired a leader in quality assurance who created an independent program, providing more than 200 experts to audit and consult with all of our fixed sites. We actively monitor for more than 150 possible deviations in manufacturing. And our folks, can and on occasion have shut down a process immediately, when they have found a serious deviation from standard operating procedure.

In short, we have a new, centralized management structure, a new information system, and the best quality assurance program in existence. We have consolidated and modernized testing and have strictly standardized procedures and training across our system. As a matter of fact, we now run the highly acclaimed Charles Drew Biomedical Institute—and provide leadership to the entire blood banking community.

We have moved to a position of leadership in an industry which has achieved phenomenal success in the face of frightening odds: In 1991, an American's risk of HIV transmission from a blood transfusion was one in 220,000. Today, is it nearly one in 700,000—more than a three-fold reduction in risk. I'd say that is worth cheering about, wouldn't you?

Today, I can say what I could not seven years ago: the Red Cross is in the blood business to stay. We are sure of our mission and we know how to fulfill it. No longer an organization constrained by yesterday's technology, we operate today with the gleaming precision and efficiency of what is still, for most in the world, only tomorrow's possibilities. We offer Cadillac quality coupled with Volvo security. Don't get me wrong: every car on the lot meets the government standard for safety. But like Cadillac and Volvo, we have set standards of our own.

Unlike car companies, however, we don't do what we do for a profit. The pins on our lapels and the patches on our sleeves remind us daily that we are in this business to fulfill a national trust, to live up to our moral commitment to do the best we can to ensure the well-being of the American people. We are also reaching out to the rest of the world, sharing the lessons we have learned from Transformation to help improve the safety and reliability of the world's blood supply.

Of course, modernization and improvement is a process that must never end. As David Kearns, the former chairman of Xerox, once said, "In the race for quality, there is no finish line." This could never be more true than in the blood banking business. We're determined to remain not only the industry leader in quality and safety, but to place ourselves in the forefront of new product development.

At our world-class Hollard Laboratory, Red Cross physicians and scientists are eval-

uating and monitoring possible threats to the blood supply and working on many other new, cutting-edge technologies—some of which we will share with you today.

But all this technology wouldn't be worth a thing without the Red Cross who make it work for America. They are the reason and the inspiration for our service. We have 1.3 million volunteers, 32,000 paid staff, and 4.3 million blood donors—that's 20,000 donors every day—I'd like to stop just a minute give those heroes a loud round of applause.

Yes, after 50 years in Blood Services—and spending the last seven years transforming them, the American Red Cross has much to celebrate. In addition to enhancing blood safety, our investment has given us the knowledge and confidence to shape our own future.

Before Transformation, the Red Cross and other blood banks around the country waited for signals from the FDA that change was required. Today, the Red Cross is a leader of change. While Transformation the program is nearly complete, Transformation the process will be never ending.

There is a story I love about Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. When Justice Holmes was in his 90s, he took a trip on the Pennsylvania Railroad. As he saw the conductor coming down the aisle, he began patting his pockets, looking for his ticket. The conductor, recognizing the famous jurist, said "Don't worry, Mr. Justice. I'm sure you'll find your ticket when you leave the train, and certainly the Pennsylvania Railroad will trust you to mail it back later."

Justice Holmes looked up at the conductor with some irritation and said, "My dear man, the problem is not, where is my ticket. The problem is, where am I going?"

Ladies and gentlemen, the American Red Cross knows where it's going! As we have led the nation in blood transformation, so we will set a new credo of business for businesses of the heart. But more than that, we are dedicated to saving and improving every life we can. We at the Red Cross want to be the model for non-profits in the next century. The status quo is no longer our milieu. Well into the new millennium, the Red Cross will seek out the cutting edge; we will be the people who question the range of possibilities—in blood banking as well as in every other aspect of our mission.

But we know we cannot accomplish all of our dreams by ourselves. We need the time and money, the brainpower and the lifeblood of Americans like you. Together, we will continue to imagine the unimaginable and attain the unattainable. Together, we will be privileged to touch, and in so doing transform, the millions of individual lives we are dedicated to serve.

On behalf of our entire Red Cross family, thank you for all you've done, and for all you continue to do. And on this special day, thanks for coming to our party.●

#### BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1998.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through September 21, 1998. The esti-

mates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$17.1 billion in budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$1.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$1.0 billion below the revenue floor in 1998 and \$2.9 billion above the revenue floor over the five years 1998–2002. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$176.4 billion, \$2.9 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1998 of \$173.5 billion.

Since my last report, dated September 8, 1998, there has been no action that has changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

#### The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, September 22, 1998.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,  
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report for fiscal year 1998 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1998 budget and is current through September 21, 1998. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated September 3, 1998, there has been no action that has changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,  
Director.

#### Enclosures.

#### THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1998, 105TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 21, 1998

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 84	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
<b>ON-BUDGET</b>			
Budget Authority .....	1,403.4	1,386.3	-17.1
Outlays .....	1,372.5	1,374.4	1.9
Revenues:			
1998 .....	1,199.0	1,198.0	-1.0
1998–2002 .....	6,477.7	6,480.6	2.9
Deficit .....	173.5	176.4	2.9
Debt Subject to Limit .....	5,593.5	5,428.4	-165.1
<b>OFF-BUDGET</b>			
Social Security Outlays:			
1998 .....	317.6	317.6	0.0
1998–2002 .....	1,722.4	1,722.4	0.0
Social Security Revenues:			
1998 .....	402.8	402.7	-0.1
1998–2002 .....	2,212.1	2,212.3	0.2

Note:—Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 21, 1998

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
<b>ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS</b>			
Revenues .....			1,197,381
Permanents and other spending legislation .....	912,040	868,025	
Appropriation legislation .....	752,279	781,902	
Offsetting receipts .....	-283,340	-283,340	
Total previously enacted .....	1,380,979	1,366,587	1,197,381
<b>ENACTED SECOND SESSION</b>			
1998 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions (P.L. 105-174) .....	-2,039	310	
Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178) <sup>1</sup> .....	-923	-440	
Care for Police Survivors Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-180) .....	1	1	
Agriculture Export Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-194) .....	7	7	
Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-206) <sup>2</sup> .....	-15	440	608
Homeowners' Protection Act (P.L. 105-216) .....	2	2	
Credit Union Membership Access Act (P.L. 105-219) .....			(3)
Act to establish the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund (P.L. 105-223) .....			(3)
Total, enacted second session .....	-2,967	320	608
<b>ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES</b>			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted .....	8,280	7,461	
<b>TOTALS</b>			
Total Current Level .....	1,386,292	1,374,368	1,197,989
Total Budget Resolution .....	1,403,402	1,372,512	1,199,000
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution .....	17,110		1,011
Over Budget Resolution .....		1,856	
<b>ADDENDUM</b>			
Emergencies .....	5,691	3,357	-8
Contingent Emergencies .....	329	53	
Total .....	6,020	3,410	-8
Total Current Level Including Emergencies .....	1,392,312	1,377,778	1,197,981

<sup>1</sup> Section 8102 of this Act directed that direct spending and revenues associated with Title VIII be excluded from the PAYGO scorecard. At the request of committee staff, this scoring has also been excluded from current level. The estimates in 1998 are \$365 million in budget authority and \$165 million in outlays for student loans.

<sup>2</sup> Title IX of this Act includes a technical correction to P.L. 105-178 that extends the PAYGO exclusion of section 8102 of that Act to also cover section 1102. At the request of committee staff, the scoring shown reflects removing from current level the effects of this section on spending for Federal-aid to highways.

<sup>3</sup> The revenue effect of this act begins in fiscal year 1999.

Notes.—Amounts shown under "emergencies" represent funding for programs that have been deemed emergency requirements by the President and the Congress. Amounts shown under "contingent emergencies" represent funding designated as an emergency only by the Congress that is not available for obligation until it is requested by the President and the full amount requested is designated as an emergency requirement.

Source: Congressional Budget Office. •

## AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION BY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 281, submitted earlier by Senators LOTT and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 281) to authorize testimony and representation of employees of the Senate in *United States v. Alphonso Michael Espy*.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a criminal prosecution brought against former Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy, alleging acceptance of illegal gratuities and related charges. The Independent Counsel, who is bringing this prosecution, seeks testimony at trial from two present and one former employee of the Senate about communications with meat and poultry processing industry representatives and Executive Branch officials about a labeling rule promulgated by the Agriculture Department in 1993. The trial is scheduled to begin on October 1.

In keeping with the Senate's practice regarding similar matters, this resolution would authorize testimony by em-

ployees of the Senate, except where a privilege should be asserted, with representation by the Senate Legal Counsel.

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 281) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 281

*Resolved,*

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Alphonso Michael Espy*, Criminal Case No. 97-0335, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, a trial subpoena has been served upon Galen Fountain and Jo Nobles, employees of the Senate, and Leslie Chalmers Tagg, formerly an employee of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved* That Galen Fountain, Jo Nobles, Leslie Chalmers Tagg, and any other employee from whom testimony may be required, are authorized to testify in the case of *United States v. Alphonso Michael Espy*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Galen Fountain, Jo Nobles, Leslie Chalmers Tagg, and any other employee of the Senate, in connection with testimony in *United States v. Alphonso Michael Espy*.

## ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1998

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, September 24. I further ask that when the Senate reconvenes on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be waived, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.